

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CERTIFICATION FORM
FRIENDSHIP CommuITY WATER SYSTEM
' Public Water Supply Name
MS 05 7000 2 List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
List PWS ID#s for all water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other Date customers were informed: 7 /24 2012 CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: Date Mailed/Distributed: / / X CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Date Published: 1 122 2012 CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Name/Title (President, Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2012 JUL 31 PM 1: 45

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR

Friendship Comment Water System Inc.
Public Water Supply Name

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Pleas	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ Advertisement in local paper ☐ On water bills ☐ Other
	Date customers were informed:/_/
. 🔲	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed://
D.	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Esterprise - James!
	Date Published: 7/23/12
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted:/_/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
CERT	<u> TIFICATION</u>
the fo	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) 7/25/12 Date
<i>Oxam</i>	
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011 (Revised) WATER SUPPLY Friendship Community Water System, 1262 JUL 31 PM 1:45

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 4 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The source of our two wells is Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our SWAP report is available. Please contact our office if you would like a copy of the full report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at Friendship Baptist Church at 6pm.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007- December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Friendship Community Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG or	MCL,	Your	Ra	inge	Sample			
<u>Contaminants</u>	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Viola</u>	<u>tion</u>	Typical Source
isinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products									
(There is convincing evi	dence that a	ddition o	f a disinfec	tant is	necessa	ary for cont	rol of n	nicrobial	contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.62	1.04	2011	N	n l	ater additive used to control icrobes
Inorganic Contaminan	ts						landani bah	rayaya Tasiri	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2011	N	o ffr	unoff from fertilizer use; Leaching om septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of atural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2011	No 1		unoff from fertilizer use; Leaching om septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of atural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Sam <u>Dat</u>	~ Y	- 14 TO TO 1	# Samples Exceeding AL		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminan	ts								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	17	201	.1	2		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	201	1	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Lead - action level at consumer taps

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. The violation occurred at two of eleven residential sample sites collected between 8/15 and 8/18/2011. These results were isolated and their duration is unknown. There is no corrective action. Customers were notified of the violation and provided information educating them on the health effects and the sources and steps to reduce

Init Descriptions								
Term	Definition							
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)							
NA	NA: not applicable							
ND	ND: Not detected							
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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water- disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jeff Brown

Address: PO Box 865 McComb, MS 39649 Phone: 601-250-6611 Fax: 601-250-0063

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011 Friendship Community Water Association, Inc.

Water Managers

570002

Is my water safe?

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	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Ra	nge	Sample			
Contaminants	MRDLG	<u>MRDL</u>	Water	Low	High	<u>Date</u>	<u>Vic</u>	lation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disir									
(There is convincing o	vidence th	at additio	m of a di	sinteet	ant is	necessary	for c	ontrol o	f microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.62	1.04	2011		No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contamina	ants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	01	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2011	ı	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2011		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			Your	Sam	ple	# Sample	25	Exceed	ls
Contaminants	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	Water	<u>Dat</u>	e L	exceeding	<u>AL</u>	<u>AI.</u>	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamina	ants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	17	201	i	2		Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits

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570002

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF PIKE

COUNTY OF PIKE			
PERSONALLY CAME before	CLERK of the McComb, Piles asys that the McCo and prescribed in Se Mississippi Legislature of 1942, and that the matter of	notary public in and for ROMB ENTERPRISE JOURNAL RECounty, in said state who being MB ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL nate Bill No. 203 enacted of 1948, amending Section publication of a notice, of white JSO COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATION CONTRACTION CONTRACTION AND COMMUNICATION	L. a newspaper published duly sworn, deposes and is a newspaper as defin at the regular session of 1858, of the Mississippi Coch the annexed is a copy in
	has been made in sai	id paper	_ times consecutively, to w
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TO PUBLISHING			
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RECEIVED OF			
payment in full of the above account.			



Term	Definition
ppm	ppm; parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu g/L$)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	Definition						
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.						
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ТТ	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.						
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.						
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.						
	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water						
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VINK	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated						
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level						

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jeff Brown

Address: PO Box 865

McComb, MS 39649 Phone: 601-250-6611 Fax: 601-250-0063

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUL 31 PM 1: 44

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF PIKE

PERSONALLY CAME before m	the City of McComb, Pik says that the McCo and prescribed in Se Mississippi Legislature of 1942, and that the matter of	ie County, in said st MB ENTERPRIS nate Bill No. 20 of 1948, amendi publication of a no	ate who being duly sy E-JOURNAL is a 23 enacted at the 25 enacted at the 26 eng Section 1858, betice, of which the 25 enacted which the 25 enacted at the 36 enacted at the 37 enacted at the 38	worn, deposes and newspaper as defined regular session of the of the Mississippi Code annexed is a copy in the
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RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011 Friendship Community Water System, Inc.

2012 JUL 31 PM 1: 45

Where does my water come from? The source of our two wells is Miccene Aquiller

Source water assessment and its availability
Our SWAP report is evalable, Please contact our office if you would like a copy of the full report.

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Chlorine (as C12) (opm)	4	4	1.04	0.62		2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
2007 1000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	A Service						. 5 3	
Inorganic Conteminants						2011-		Purroff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, servage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitraia (measured as Nitrogen) (pp	n) 10	10	0.8	0.8	0.8		IWU	Purroll from lettizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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inorganic Contaminants								
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consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	17	2011		2	Yes	Corrusion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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Violations and Exceedances		3,20	F10"					Suppose and the contract of th
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Term	Definition
pom	ppm; parts per million, or milligrams per later (mg/L)
pph	pob: parts per folion, or micrograms per Rev (ugh.)
NA.	NA: Not applicable
NO	ND: Not detected
NR	NP Monitoring act magnited, but recommissable)
"Important Drinking Water Del	tions
Тегт	
MCLG	Definition MCLG: Maximum Contaminand Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in directing water below which there is no forcing or expected rick to health, MCLGs show for a margin of safety. MCLG: Maximum Contaminand Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in directing water below which there is no forcing or expected rick to health. MCLGs show for a margin of safety is contaminant in directing water below which there is no forcing or expected rick to health. MCLGs show for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCLG: Massimum Contaminant Lanet Code: The Bretic of a contaminant that is advised in display writter MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL: Massimum Contaminant Lanet: The highest lenet of a contaminant that is advised in display writter MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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Variances and Exemptions	
MROLG	Variances and Econoptions: State on EPA permission cost to meet an MSC, or a treatment incompany of under clean to suburus. MEDICE Maximum residual distribution level goal. The level of a defining water distribution that there is no brown or expected risk to health. MEDIC so not reflect the benefits of the use of distributions in contrast and mismatch professionations.
MROL	MPDLC: Maximum residual distribution livred from the property of a content greater businesses as to every market of the content of the property of the propert
MNR	Mark: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level